VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0629408

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANAN AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

Durgesh

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

कुल बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are TWENTY questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's regional music is a true reflection of its cultural traditions.

1. Manganiyars (Rajasthan) celebrating their tolerance and rich heritage of

2. Qawwali, Awadh region based on the Persian influence during Mughals and Sufis

3. Tappa, a form of fast-paced music, sung by camel-riders of Western India

4. Carnatic Music of South India depicts the Dravidian influence

5. Dhrupad form of music celebrates the natural elements

6. Bhakti tradition of devotion and oneness

11: 19

with God formed part of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu's Kirtan and Jatra in Bengal.

7. Use of musical instruments based out of locally available raw material — wood, rubber, etc.

8. Depict tales of bravery, heroic acts, etc. to inspire people

9. Regional music also full of wit and humour to provide relief to people

10. Ghazal music also depicts Persian influence

Regional music is the storehouse of cultural traditions and must be preserved as part of our shared cultural heritage.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The working class movements revolved around issues of working conditions, wages, strikes, lockouts, etc.

Emergence of Working Class Movement

1. NM Lokhandey founded Bombay Mills and Mill Hands Association in 19th century.
2. Journals by Sasipada Banerjee also highlighted plight of workers
3. Madras Labour Union was formed in early 20th century to mobilize worker opinion
4. All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) set up in 1920
   4.1 Led by Lala Lajpat Rai
   4.2 Marked important moment in the movement
5. Regular co-ordination and support from International Labour Organisation on worker rights.

6. Later BR Ambedkar also championed the rights of workers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution of Working Class Movement Towards Freedom Struggle

1. Highlighted plight of Indian workers

⇓

Increase in minimum age of work ~~to~~ under Viceroy Ripon in Factories Act

2. Mobilize workers → educate their public opinion → entry into freedom movement

3. Instrumental behind repeal of Trade Disputes Act by Congress Ministry in late 1930s.

4. Fix accountability of British towards workers

The working class movement ensured the freedom struggle went to every nook and corner of the country.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The era of Gandhian politics began with the arrival of Gandhiji to India in 1915. It marked the continuation as well as change in form of politics.

Gandhian Politics As Continuation of Tilak's Politics

1. The demand of Swaraj or self-rule was continued from the Home-Rule movement.
2. Reliance on mass action as key to Swaraj.
3. Shunning the path of confrontation and directly negotiating with British was by both Gandhi (War Conference, Delhi Pact, etc) and Tilak (Home Rule)
4. Using religion as a symbol to unite people: Gandhiji's Ram Rajya and Tilak's Ganga, Shivaji festivals
5. Ancient culture was taken pride upon by both Gandhiji and Tilak
6. Use of regional language; (Gujarati; Gandhiji, Marathi; Tilak)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gandhian Politics as Different from Tilak's Politics

1. Clear-cut non violence by Gandhiji

   Ex. Non-Cooperation suspended after Chauri Chaura

2. Tilak's religious aspect was seen as communal overtone while Gandhiji was strictly secular

3. Using path of hunger strikes and civil disobedience was adopted by Gandhiji

   CDM 1930 → Champaran Satyagraha

4. Process of Satyagraha was unlike before

5. Khadi, upliftment of untouchables, etc was newer elements

6. Use of Struggle-Truce-Struggle strategy by Gandhiji

While Gandhiji considered Tilak as his political guru, the former went ahead from his form of politics as well adopting new & innovative methods.

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The world's oceans have their "memory" in the form of coral reefs, glaciers, etc. that capture historic records of atmospheric composition and biodiversity on Earth since inception.

Arctic, Third Pole, Antarctica

Loss of "Memory" of Oceans due to Human-Induced Warming

1. Increase in temperature ⇒ **melting** of glaciers
   ⇓
   loss of trapped CO_2
2. Rise of CO_2 concentration in atmosphere
   (1850: 280 ppm v/s 2010: 410 ppm (IPCC))
   ⇓
   Ocean acidification ⇒ Dissolution of coral reefs
3. Reduced ocean salinity due to melting of glacier
   ⇓
   loss of essential nutrients for corals ⇒ **Coral Bleaching**

Other Factors for Loss of Memory

1. Marine pollution, oil spills

2. Overfishing ⇒ disruption of marine ecosystem

3. Plastic waste disposal in oceans

4. Eutrophication ⇒ ocean deoxygenation

Consequences of Loss of Ocean Memory

1. Poor data for scientific research on climate change

2. Lack of understanding of Earth's evolution

3. Reduced biodiversity ⇒ Poor fisheries resources of Earth

4. Melting of glaciers ⇒ Release of stored carbon stock ⇒ Increase in global warming ⇒ Melting of glaciers

5. ~~to~~ Destruction of ~~in~~ low lying countries due to sea level rise

Need to prevent loss of ocean memory through CDRI, SAMOA pathways, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Soil amendment refers to change in properties of soil – mineral composition, biological elements, etc. – due to external influence.

Benefits of Soil Amendment

1. Higher soil nutrients ⇒ Better soil productivity

2. Higher crop yield ⇒ Ensure food security
⇓
Increase farmers income

3. Diversify cropping pattern of region
⇓
Reduce dependence on single crop
⇓
Lower vulnerability to climate change

4. Check soil salinisation ⇒ reclaim wasted land
⇓
generate employment ⇐ expand cultivable area

5. Better soil strength

Concerns Associated with Soil Amendment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Disturb the micro-climate of soil
   ⇓
   Reduce presence of microorganisms (e.g. soil bacteria)
   ⇓
   may lower soil fertility

2. Leaching of added nutrients
   - polluted runoff
   - pollute groundwater

3. May lead to overexploitation ~~of~~ ~~other~~ through intensive farming

4. High cost involved, lack of trained human resource

5. Hesitancy among farmers to adopt.

There is need to consider a pilot project of soil amendment to demonstrate benefits and mitigate concerns.

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants refers to those that combine multiple sources of energy generation e.g. solar and wind, solar and fossil fuel, etc.

Advantages of Hybrid Power Plants

1. Greater resilience to intermittent nature of renewable energy generation
2. Achieve higher economies of scale
3. More stable energy supply
4. Effective utilisation of land
5. Less susceptible to weather change
6. Enable meeting renewable purchase obligations

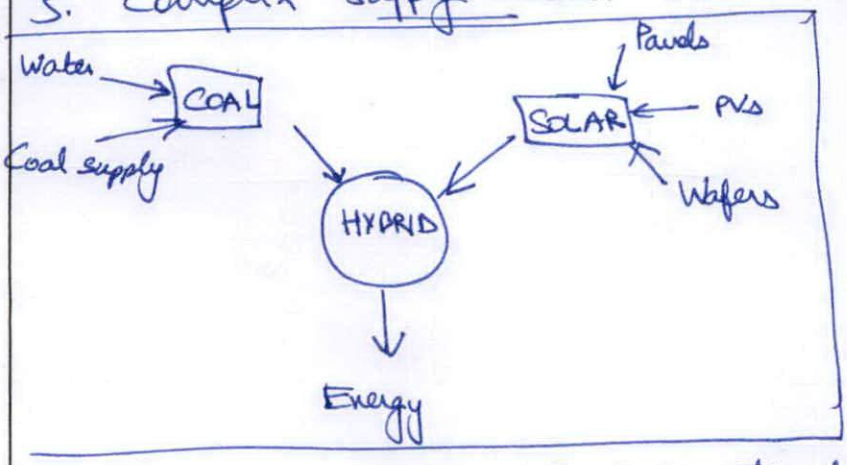
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges Associated with Hybrid Power Plants

1. Large-scale capital investment required

2. Need to regularly monitor and optimise the mix of energy

3. Complex supply-chain due to multiple vendors



4. Way Forward
   - → Use of international best practices
   - → Encourage R&D expenditure

There is need to fairly balance the challenges through effective regulation and hand-holding so that India meets its Panch Amrit commitments at UNFCCC.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reason for Growing Focus on Study of Van Allen Radiation Belts

1. Possible impact on telecommunication
2. Adverse health impact on humans
3. May affect future space missions
4. Need to protect critical information infrastructure like datacentres, etc.
5. May explain the origin of Universe

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Section 375 of IPC provides exception for rape in case of man committing the act against his wife thus marital rape is not an offence at present in India.

Need to Criminalise Marital Rape

1. It lowers the dignity of woman guaranted by Preamble to Constitution
2. It ~~to~~ denies the woman right over her body or bodily autonomy recognised by SC in Justice Puttaswamy case (2017) as part of Right to Privacy
3. It lowers access to reproductive choices and poor maternal health
4. Can be used to justify others forms of violence against woman — domestic violence, etc.
5. Against right to equality (Article 14)

6. Perpetuates patriarchy in society

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues with Criminalising Marital Rape in India

1. It may lead to disintegration of family values e.g. wife's obedience to husband

⇓

children upkeep may suffer

2. May clog the Indian judicial system

↳ already 30,000 false dowry cases (PUCL)

3. Difficult to examine consensual nature of marital sex ⇒ may be weaponised & misused

4. Supreme Court has held : Reasonable expectation of husband to have sex with wife

5. Denial of sex without due reason amounts to cruelty to husband (Delhi High Court)

Therefore, need to avoid blanket exception in Sec 375 rather nuanced approach be followed.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Care economy refers to the provision of goods and services for personal or public care or assistance such as

maternal care, geriatric care, disabled friendly

With rise in disposable income, and increase in life expectancy, care economy is expected to boost in India.

Challenges Associated with Care Economy

1. Lack of availability of skilled workforce
   - trained nannies
   - helping staff
2. Lack of universal social security fund leads to unorganised sector proliferation
3. Non-uniform standards of services & products

4. Poor infrastructure → accommodation, credit, capital, etc. for investment

5. Low level of R&D expenditure (only 0.7% of GDP)

6. Poor working conditions;

Steps Taken to Address Challenges

1. NITI Aayog report on Care Economy presents future roadmap for government

2. 4 Labour Code → Universal Social Security Fund

3. Consultations with institutional stakeholders
   - manufacturers
   - hospitals, nursing homes
   - service providers

4. Subsidy on skill training for care workers

5. Access to cheap credit through MUDRA, Start Up India.

In the post-Covid world, care economy is expected to emerge as a sunshine sector in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Learning poverty refers to loss of learning ability – reading, writing, arithmetic – of students.

It has been furthered during pandemic because
- → job loss
- → digital divide ⇒ lack of access to online classes
- → loss of loved ones ⇒ pressure to work for living

Over 5 crore children fail to read and write in India at grade 3 (Oxfam report)

Implications of Learning Poverty

1. Lack of intergenerational mobility ⇒ Higher inequality

2. Poor education → Poor skill development → Low wage jobs → Low income → Low savings → Slower Poverty Alleviation

9:71

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Lack of awareness about health and nutrition → poor health outcomes

4. Social : Perpetuation of social evils → patriarchy, caste system

due to low adoption of scientific temper

5. Poor innovation and creativity ⇒ slow technological development in India

Way Ahead

1. Identification of loss of learning at each standard
2. Adopt innovative methods
   - → group learning (Ex: Nanderbur model)
   - → learn through play
3. Civil society like Pratham be collaborated with
4. Parents → use of home-based learning
5. Encourage Atal Innovation Mission, NISHTHA, PMGDISHA, etc. to raise capability.

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Murals refers to painting on walls through sculpting, engraving, filling of colours, etc.

Evolution of Mural Tradition in South India

1. Pallavas painting on Mahabharat
   e.g. depicting Kiritarjuniyam (Arjuna's penance)

2. Chola paintings on Shiva

3. Vijaynagara murals

4. Sittanavasal murals on Jain Siddhas

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Significant Characteristics of Murals

1. Adopted religious theme from epics, poems, etc.

2. Patronised by rulers to develop art forms

3. Give important insight into way of life of their times
   - division of labour
   - form of community organisation

4. Some have been lost due to natural factors & hazards

5. Technique of painting highly evolved

There is need to protect murals of South India through UNESCO World Heritage Site tags, Adopt a Heritage schemes, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

1800–

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Indian nationalism rose in 19th century due to modern education, communication and Railways, evolution of press, etc

Indian Nationalism of 19th Century as Product of Colonial Modernity

1. Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, RC Dutt, etc were influenced by the British policies & institutions

2. Modern values like liberty, fraternity, equality propounded by Locke, Rousseau, Montesque influenced their thinking

3. They believed in co-operation with the British to take gradual approach to freedom

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. There was top-down approach and did not believe in the power of illiterate masses

5. They sought rationality of the West as guiding light ⇒ give up Indian customs that did not conform to rationality

6. ~~Hence~~ Adopted slogans like "No taxation without ~~resolu~~ representation" from the American Revolution

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Indian Nationalism of 19th Century Not As Product of Colonial Modernity

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1. Leaders like Dayanand Saraswati of Arya Samaj believed rationality not sole preserve of West
   1.1 Also in Vedas ⇒ "Go Back to Vedas"

2. Relied on Indian culture and traditions

e.g. Indus Valley Civilisation refuted idea of "civilizing mission" of the West

Discovery of Ajanta, Ellora caves, Mughal & Pahari paintings (e.g. Kangra) led to idea of evolved Indian culture

3. There was element of bottom-up approach and belief in masses

4. Need to empower by education and avoid evils of sacrifice, Sati in religion

While the Indian nationalism of 19th century rose due to modern ~~values~~ of colonial values it also had element of ancient Indian times in it.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmentalism refers to the movements started for protection of environment from being harmed by development measures.

Organised Movements in Post-Independent India

1. Chipko Movement (Uttarakhand) and similar movements in Karnataka to prevent deforestation
   1.1 People felt a desire & attachment towards trees
   1.2 Led by local women and activists

2. Narmada Bachao Andolan
   2.1 To prevent destruction of river Narmada from dams & pollution

3. Save Aarey Forest
   3.1 To protect Aarey Forest in heart of

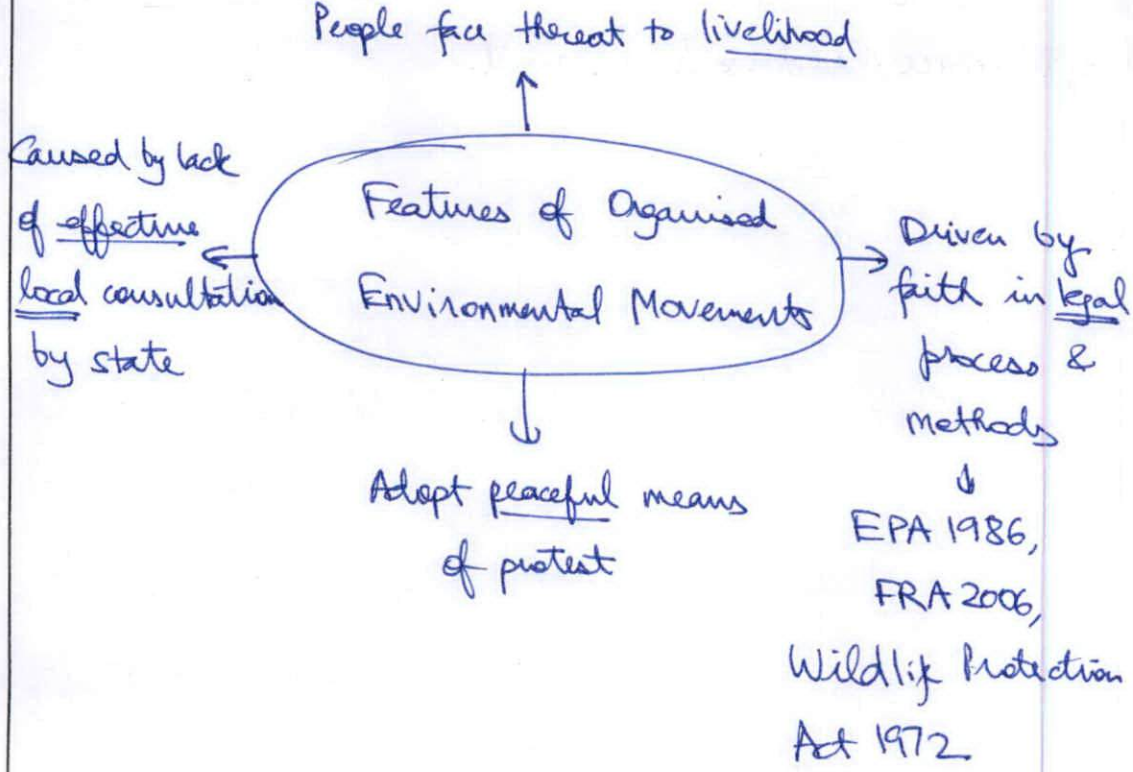
9:55

Mumbai from destruction due to Mumbai Metro

3.2 Organised and coordinated on social media

3.3 Significant youth participation witnessed

4. Other movements to check industrial pollution (e.g. Sterlite Copper Tuticorin), take over of mining areas (e.g. Niyamgiri Odisha), illegal sand mining (e.g. MP), etc.



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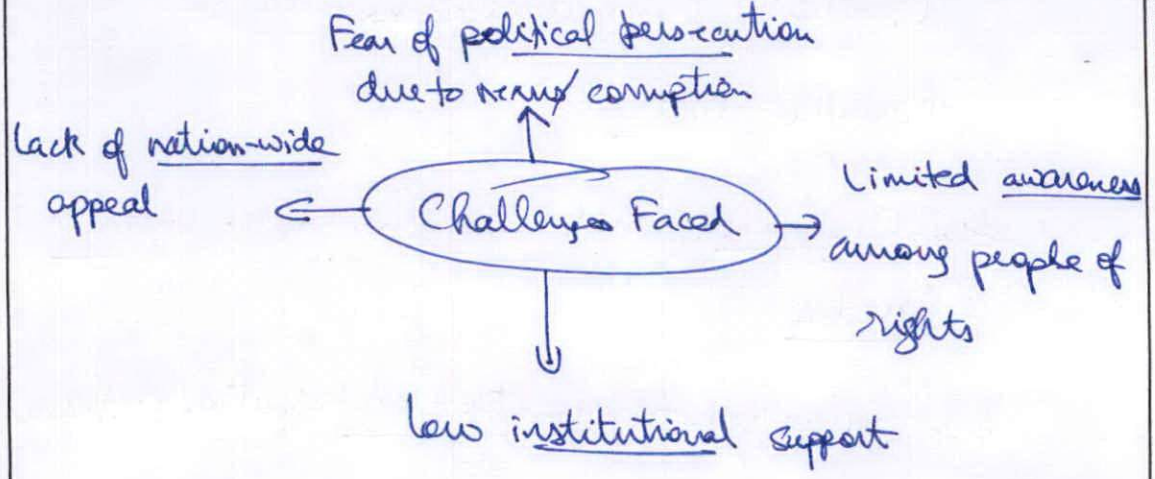

Through effective means as the Environment Impact Assessment, NGT, CPCB, etc. the environmental movements have gained legal ~~protection~~ mechanisms of grievance redressal as well.

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Arctic Paradox refers to the anomaly that greater rise in global temperatures (due to human induced warming) benefits the accessibility of Arctic for navigation & fishing. while being destructive of the local environment itself.

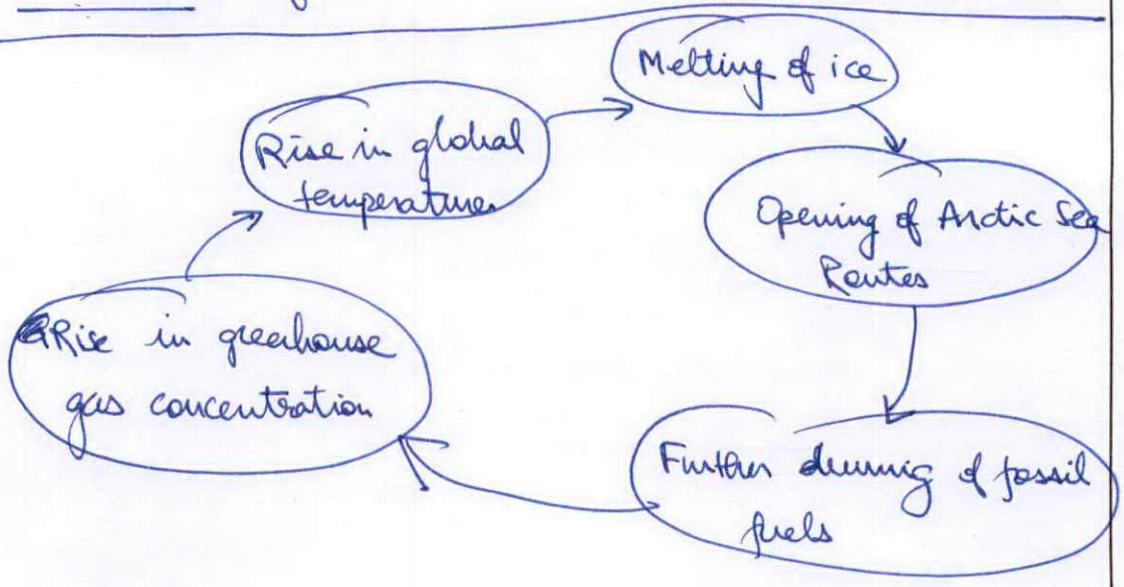

Fig: Vicious cycle of Arctic Paradox

Fig: Arctic Geopolitics

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Spatial Distribution of Mineral and Energy Resources in Arctic

1. Crude oil and natural gas

   1.1 Present off the continental shelf of Norway

2. Placer deposits

3. Sulphur

4. Polymetallic nodules → Manganese, Copper, Iron

   4.1 In the open ocean at mid-oceanic ridges

5. Gold

6. Wind Energy at Iceland coast → POLAR EASTERLIES

7. Oceanic Thermal Energy due to temperature difference across vertical layers

8. Oceanic Current energy ~~due to~~

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Need of infrastructure — deep-sea ports, advanced ships, ice-breakers

May further contribute the global temperature rise ← Challenges of Arctic resource exploitation → Adverse impact of local indigenous population

Oil spills and marine pollution
⇓
destruction of Arctic biodiversity

The India's Arctic Policy highlights rightly, the need for a sustainable and mutually beneficial exploration of the Arctic region.

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cryosphere is the part of Earth that remains permanently frozen e.g. Arctic, Greenland, Antarctica, high-altitude mountain peaks including Third Pole - Himalayas.

Human development projects → Cryosphere changes

Rise in global temperature → Cryosphere changes

Devastating Impact of Cryosphere Changes

1.

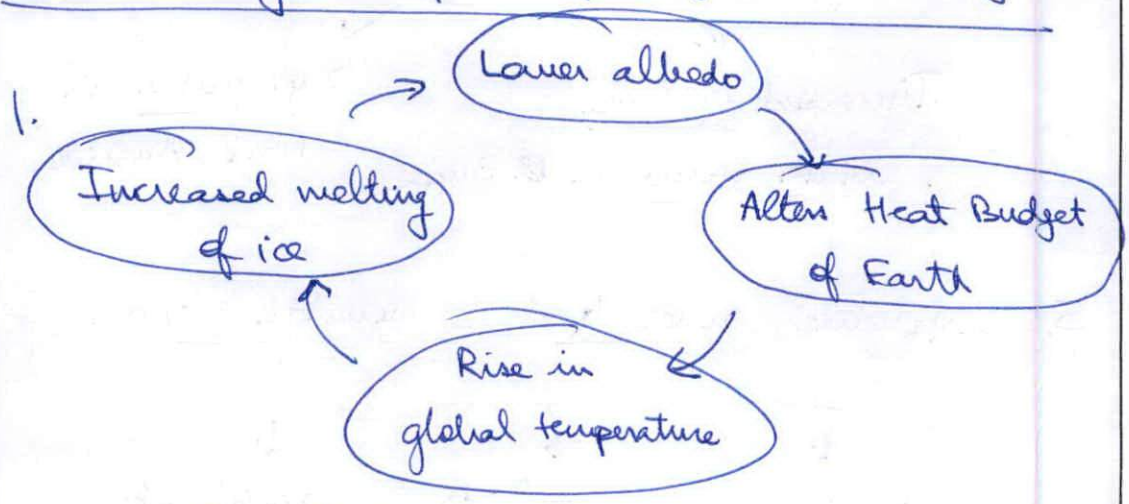

Fig: Positive feedback loop of cryosphere change

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Release of stored carbon from permafrost

⇓

further global warming

3. Trapped heavy metals (e.g. lead, arsenic, tungsten) released ⇒ Pollution of water bodies from permafrost

4. Glacial melting → Higher river discharge → Lower salinity of sea water → Disbalance to Thermo Haline Circulation

Increased cyclones, winter storms in Europe

Dry weather in North America

5. Destabilise river bed & mountain slopes

landslides

flash floods

Glacial Lake Outburst Flood.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures To Tackle Cryosphere Change

1. Carbon capture & storage technology
   ⇓
   Mitigate climate change

2. Generous sharing of green technology at global level ⇒ enable clean development

3. Carbon trading & carbon credits mechanism be implemented

4. Lifestyle For Environment (LiFE) movement be globally adopted

5. Adaptation
   - → Resilient infrastructure
   - → Alternative source of livelihood for fishermen, farmers, etc

To successfully tackle the cryosphere changes, a global concerted action is the need of the hour.

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent floods in Mumbai, Patna and Chennai highlight the growing challenges posed by urban flooding.

Severe Risks Posed to Urban Ecosystem in India

1. Critical Infrastructure
   ↳ includes transmission lines, airports, financial centres, etc.

   1.1 Vulnerable to damage by flooding
   e.g. flooded Chennai airport

   1.2 Significant wear and tear ⇒ higher maintenance cost

   1.3 Railway tracks submerged ⇒ e.g. Mumbai local train stopped

   1.4 Power outages due to damaged poles, wires, etc

1.5 Highways washed away ⇒ national arteries blocked due to flooding

2. Loss of housing and infrastructure
   - schools
   - offices

3. Silting of dams, river bed erosion

4. Health ⇒ spread of infectious disease

5. Loss of learning outcome ⇒ learning poverty

6. Economy disrupted due to flooding
   - commercial establishments
   - transport, etc

   ⇓

   Loss of jobs ⇒ higher poverty

7. Heighten urban inequality since the poor are more vulnerable
   - lack of shelter
   - daily-wage income
   - poor WASH

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward on Urban Flooding

1. River Cities Alliance to ensure technology, global finance and international best practices are shared

2. Adequate EIA norms be followed to prevent
   - loss of wetlands
   - loss of mangroves

3. Structural audit of infrastructure
   - ensure disaster-resilience
   - implement Sendai Framework principles

4. Avoid illegal sand mining ⇒ build-up of natural levees

5. Urban riverfront projects be built sustainably

With growing incidents of urban flooding especially due to climate change, there is need to keep the cities & urban ecosystem at heart of development planning.

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a naturally occurring mineral found along river-bank and ocean shores.

Importance of Sand

I Economic Development

1. Used in construction industry
   - houses
   - buildings
   - roads

   hence crucial for infrastructure development

2. As industrial raw material for various products

3. Source of silicon (Si) for semi-conductors

   hence critical for digital revolution

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Crucial for employment generation
   - Sand mining industry
   - forward linkage
     - ↳ building works
     - ↳ Earthen Pots

5. Supports ancillary industries
   e.g. machines for sand mining, packaging and transport

II. Ecosystem Services

1. Builds natural levees along river bank
   ⇓
   flood control

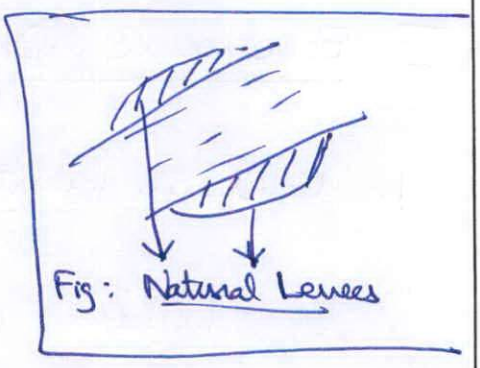
Fig: Natural Levees

2. Provides stability to river bed

3. Filtration of river water ⇒ pure water percolates to aquifer

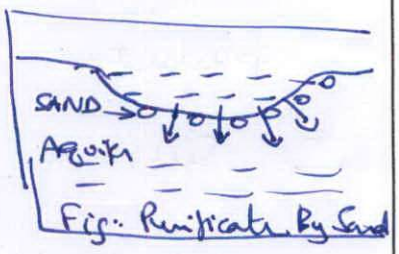

Fig: Purification By Sand

4. Regulates salinity of river water

5. Promotes biodiversity & nutrients for fishes

Importance of Sustainable Sand Mining in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Crucial for environment protection
   ↳ check floods, landslides

2. Poverty alleviation by limiting damage to poor and providing employment

3. Limit loss of critical infrastructure due to flooding

4. There is need to ensure that sand is mined upto the extent that can be naturally regenerated by the river to ensure sustainability of mining operations.

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The unbalanced growth of urban spaces is highlighted by the fact that cities account for just 3% of India's area but support 33% of its population (Niti Aayog).

Challenge of Unbridled and Unbalanced growth of Urban Spaces

CAUSES

1) Failed urban planning to keep pace with population growth
2) Agricultural distress ⇒ high rural→urban migration
3) Weak urban local bodies
   - Shortage of funds
   - overlapping functions
   - poor trained human resources

housing ← → Sanitation

4) Focus on short-term objectives rather than long-term vision of sustainable development

CONSEQUENCES

1) Heighted economic inequality and slow poverty alleviation

2) Lack of social mobility as low caste have transformed into low class

3) Environment destruction
   - ↳ polluted rivers
   - ↳ poor air quality
   - ↳ depleted groundwater

Reforms in Urban Planning and Capacity

1. Planning
   - → ensure long-term vision
   - → holistic
     - → Social – Health, Education
     - → Economic
     - → Environment
   - ↓ Consultative with local demands in mind

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Capacity

2.1 Unified authority to take decisions

2.2 Training of ULB staff with hands-on approach

2.3 Devolution of functions under Twelfth Schedule be done by states

2.4 Asset monetisation, taxes, etc be raised

3. Newer models of transit-oriented development & Hub and Spoke model be explored

Through schemes like Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT, municipal green bonds etc. steps in the right direction are being taken.

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist movements in India refer to movements for greater gender equality in the country.

Feminist movements in India have lacked inclusivity

1. The #Me Too movement focussed only on the women employed in formal sector

1.1 Informal sector presented greater fear of repercussions – personal and career

1.2 Gender divide in access to digital technology ensured that "lower-class" women were excluded

2. The temple-entry movement (e.g. Sabarimala issue) focussed on legal aspect to attain

the right to equality

2.1 However, lower-class women were not empowered since they face social challenge of patriarchy

3. Movement for maternity benefits and care was also restricted to the formal sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Feminist Movements Have Been Inclusive in India

1. Environmental movements e.g. Chipko movement broke free from Western psyche and adopted Indian philosophy in protest

2. ~~Today~~ The access to toilets under Darwaza Band Campaign (Swachh Bharat Mission)

benefitted the most vulnerable woman

3. Women entrepreneurship through finance and banking
   ↳ SHG-Bank Linkage ↳ Stand Up India
   ↳ Cafe Kudumbashree (Kerala) ↳ Jan Dhan Yojana

have ensured greater resilience for women

4. Campaign for political reservations provided 33% representation at level of grassroot democracy
   ↳ Gandhiji's vision of Gram Swaraj

For the feminist movements in India to break free from the Western upper class psyche there is need to empower woman — education, political rights, decision-making, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0629408

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANAN AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

तारीख
Date

27/08/2022

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Durgesh

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Seventh Schedule and Article 246 of Constitution provide for distribution of legislative subjects between Centre and States.

~~Need~~ Time Has Come to Revisit the Seventh Schedule

1. "Land" placed in State List
   1.1 Leads to non-uniformity in regulation across states w.r.t acquisition, records, etc.
   1.2 May be moved to Concurrent List to ensure uniformity alongwith diverse needs
2. "Labour" placed in Concurrent List
   2.1 States fail to make adequate protection
   2.2 May be moved to State List for greater responsiveness of administration
3. "Public Order" and "police" placed in State List
   3.1 Centre-state tussle on nation-wide

law enforcement e.g. organised crime

money-laundering (ED)

anti-terror (NIA)

↳ Chhattisgarh has challenged NIA Act, 2008 under Article 131

3.2 Need for clarity to balance security concerns with local needs

4. Need to include new subjects like

4.1 "Pandemic management"

4.2 "Emerging technologies"

4.3 "Climate change"

4.4 "Terrorism"

5. ~~Need~~ to eliminate irrelevant subjects like

5.1 "Boilers", "Refugees of partition"

While the Seventh Schedule has served India well for over 70 years, there is need to revisit it keeping in mind Sarkaria and Punchi Commission recommendations.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The ODR refers to use of ICT tools for ~~d~~ resolving judicial cases.

Advantages of ODR

1. Clear backlog of judiciary cases
   ↳ 3Cr cases pending at all levels (ADR)
2. Quick and efficient delivery of justice
3. ~~Online with~~ Reduced cost of dispute resolution → avoid travel
   → limited staff needed by court
   → paperless justice
4. Better implementation of court order
   ↳ e-verified copy of order instantly available
5. Easier maintenance of court order records in soft copy for future reference
6. No need for physical travel in each adjournment

reduces disruption to professional life of parties to dispute

7. Easier recording of evidences

Challenges with ODR in India

1. Lack of digital access ; digital divide

People with Internet	Rural	Urban
	15%	42%

(NSO)

2. Concerns of data privacy

3. Lack of cyber security ⇒ interfere with justice delivery

4. Inadequate digital infrastructure

5. Poor digital literacy

6. May lack use of vernacular languages

Through initiatives like SUVAS, ~~EC~~ SCI - Transform, e Courts project, the vision of Article 39A is being gradually realised through ODR.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Constitution of India provides for clear division of powers between Centre and State e.g. Schedule 7 and Article 246 on legislative subjects.

Centre-States Disputes → Perennial Feature

1. Dispute over role of Governor
   1.1 Rejection of State Bills
   e.g. in Tamil Nadu, Bill on NEET
   1.2 Imposition of President's Rule under Article 356
2. Use of investigative agencies e.g. CBI, ED, NIA e.g. in Delhi recently
   2.1 "Police" under State List
3. GST Compensation Cess continuation after 2022

4. All India Services

4.1 Recent rule change on deputation to Centre

5. Use of Central Forces

5.1 Deployment of AFSPA in North-east

6. Withdrawal of "general consent" to CBI by states

Centre - States : Areas of Cooperation

1. Cooperative Federalism

↳ NITI Aayog Sub Group of CMs

↳ Inter State Council (Article 263)

2. Competitive Federalism

↳ India Innovation Index, SDG India Index

The Centre-state disputes need to be resolved keeping in mind the recommendations of Sarkaria Commission, and that "strong states make strong India".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying refers to use of influence by civil society and pressure groups for favourable policy making.

Framework for Lobbying

ADVANTAGES

1) Strengthen participatory governance
↳ Clear-cut guidelines to civil society on engagement
↳ Avoid hesitations by officials
↳ Set limit on confidentiality of information that can be shared
↳ Provide level playing field to all groups ⇒ avoid confidential negotiations

2) Ease of Doing Business be improved

↳ Better conveyance of views from industry to government

↳ Ensure effective stakeholder consultation

⇓

Lower disputes at advanced stages of project

⇓

Save future delays

↳ Better contract enforcements in PPPs ⇒ reduce cost overruns

CHALLENGES

1) May promote unregulated interference

2) May distort competition in favour of those with greater resources to access government

Lobbying must be done transparently and in public interest. To this end, a framework is desirable.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FOSS refers to publicly available softwares at free or minimal cost unlike proprietary technology which have to be licensed at high cost.

Ex : Linux (FOSS) v/s Microsoft Windows (proprietary)

True Potential of FOSS Unrealized

1. Lack of quality standards adherence
2. Poor customer support infrastructure
3. Lack of customisation available
4. Low level of marketing done
5. Limited updates on FOSS due to low incentives
6. Poor security and vulnerable to cyber attacks

Government Encouraging FOSS

1. Subsidy on FOSS development

2. Deployment of FOSS in public offices

3. Free hosting services provided

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs refers to organisations formed by private persons for public purpose that functions in democratic, independent and apolitical way.

NGOs as Social Safety Valve

1. Important for educating public opinion and mobilizing them
   e.g. MKSS and Jan Sunwaai
2. Provide effective channel to convey people's concerns in organized manner
   e.g. India Against Corruption
3. Helps establish accountability upon government
   e.g. PRS Legislative Research
4. Conducts thorough and in-depth analysis and advocates issues among the people
   e.g. ADR, PUCL

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Effective tool for government to reach out in remote areas for public service delivery

e.g. Ekal Abhiyaan on education

Challenges of NGOs as Social Safety Valve

1. Opaque functioning ⇒ lack of trust by government

CBI Report: Over 90% NGOs not filed annual report

2. Used for anti-national activities

IB Report on 2-3% GDP loss to India per year

3. Lack of trained staff

4. Overdependence on state for funding

5. Misused for money-laundering

6. Lack of professionalism

NGOs must be operate in transparent manner and utilise portals like NGO Darpan.

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Mental Healthcare Act 2017 aims to bring mental health treatment at the forefront of healthcare in India.

Patient-Centric Approach

1. De-criminalization of suicide
   1.1 Seen as a mental health issue
2. Provision for setting up rehabilitation centres
3. Wellness clinics, counselling clinics
4. Raising ~~of~~ awareness on Mental Health
5. Dedicated facility at every hospital
6. Curriculum changes in medical courses
7. Research on treatment methods funded

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issues in Implementation

1. Lack of trained workforce
   - Shortage of doctors
   - Shortage of psychologists
2. Lack of clarity in steps to be taken
3. ~~No~~ Limited focus on attitudinal change in society
   - ↳ Mental health still considered a stigma
4. Poor fund devolution ⇒ low mental health infrastructure deployed
   - ↳ used social media
   - ↳ work stress
   - ↳ drug addiction
5. Causes of mental health not looked at rather only symptomatic treatment done
   - ↳ use of medicines, anti-depressants, etc.

Way Forward → Promote workforce training
↳ De-stigma through influential role models, voices

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The success of MGNREGA (Rural Employment Guarantee) during Covid-19 as Social safety net has led to demands for an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme as well.

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at national level

1. Check poor status of urban employment
(unemployment at 7% : CMIE)

2. Better urban poverty alleviation

3. Creation of public assets in cities through dovetailing with Smart Cities, AMRUT, etc.

4. Solve problem of Slum dwellers, roadside beggars, etc. ⇒ Dignity of Life

5. Drive economic growth since ~~urban~~ poor have higher marginal propensity to consume

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges with Urban Employment Guarantee

1. Source of funding is not clear
2. Urban areas have diverse skill population hence difficult for uniform scheme
3. Poor shape of urban local bodies
   - funds shortage
   - poor implementation capacity
4. Will drive up rural-urban migration hence higher strain on limited urban infrastructure
5. May lead to higher cost of labour for industries ⇒ Reduce competitiveness
   ⇓
   Higher unemployment ⇐ Lower exports

Way Forward
- → Adopt a random-control trial based approach to study it
- → Focus on existing like ~~PMK~~ NULM, Skill India, MUDRA, etc.

There is need to further consider the issue with data-based decision making.

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC stands for Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

Strengths of BIMSTEC to Fulfill India's Strategic Aspirations in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)

1. Recent signing of BIMSTEC Charter has led to institutionalization of relations

2. The member countries
- South Asia (Bhutan, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka)
- Southeast Asia (Myanmar, Thailand)

have joint geostrategic interests
- freedom of navigation
- secure sea trade
- Blue Economy

3. It can provide for joint efforts at Humanitarian Assistance & Disaster Relief (HADR)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

in the IOR

4. Strong P2P links in BIMSTEC — Buddhism, ~~Angkor Wat~~, Hinduism, etc. — provide agency for projection of India's $\boxed{\text{soft power}}$ in IOR

5. Apt agency for India's gateway to Southeast Asia e.g. → India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral
[Act East Policy]
→ BBIN MVA

Challenges with BIMSTEC

1. Lack of connectivity among members
2. Geopolitical : good relations with China of most members
3. Bilateral tensions due to Rohingyas, insurgency, etc.
4. Asymmetry w.r.t. India ⇒ perceived hegemony

Way Forward ⇒ There is need to broaden scope of BIMSTEC to bridge trust

In India's quest for SAGAR, the BIMSTEC is of immense relevance in the IOR.

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's immediate neighbourhood presents unique foreign policy challenges to India. at the moment.

Gujral Doctrine

- India must not expect reciprocity in grants, etc. from neighbours
- Non-interference in internal matters
- Mutual respect for territorial integrity & Sovereignty
- Neighbours not allow their territory to harm India's security concerns

Relevance of Gujral Doctrine in Present Times

1. Afghanistan
   - 1.1 Faces unstable domestic environment
   - 1.2 Need to step up humanitarian assistance
   - 1.3 Taliban not allow anti-India elements to prosper in Afghanistan

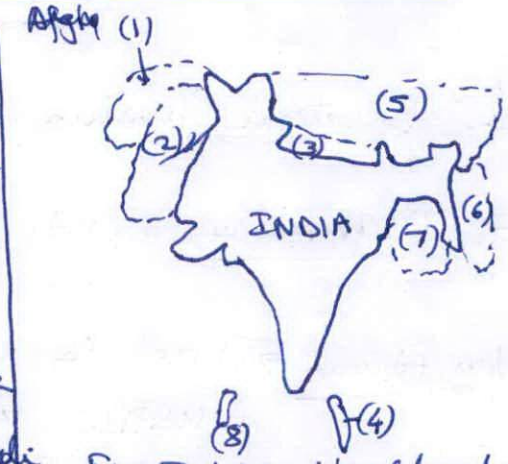

Fig: India's Neighbourhood

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Pakistan

2.1 Use of state-sponsored cross border terrorism against Gujral Doctrine

3. Nepal

3.1 Development assistance projects be implemented by India (e.g. Arun hydropower, etc)

3.2 Nepal not allow China to threaten India from its soil

4. Sri Lanka

4.1 Immense ~~seco~~ economic and political challenges faced

4.2 India has rightly responded in line with Gujral Doctrine → $4 bn LoC, currency swap
→ food, medicine aid

5. Myanmar → army has taken over government
→ need to continue engagement

5. China → Border standoff at LAC
↳ India must prioritise own territorial sovereignty as core national interest

Gujral Doctrine in consonance with the Neighbourhood First policy is essential for India

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Indian Parliamentary system designates the Speaker, Deputy Speaker (Lok Sabha) [ARTICLE 93]
Chairman, Vice-Chairman (Rajya Sabha)
as "Officers of Parliament".

Pivotal Role of Officers of Parliament

1. They act as Presiding Officers of the sessions / sittings of respective House
   1.1 Give time to MP to speak
   1.2 Conduct of business in the House
   1.3 Punish members for unruly behaviour
   1.4 Find if quorum is met or not
   1.5 Adjourn the session
2. Decisions taken on disqualification of members under Tenth Schedule (Anti-

Defection Law) by Presiding Officer

3. The question on admission of various Motions → Motion to Remove a Judge
↳ Adjournment Motion, etc. and allow debates on it, is decided by them

Provisions for Impartial Functioning

1. The salary is to be paid as Charged Expenditure, not voted upon by Parliament
2. Security of tenure: removal can only be done by effective majority and after giving 14 days' notice
3. Their conduct cannot be discussed in House except on voting for their removal
4. Not answerable to judiciary for their official act however decisions are subject to judicial review.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges in Impartial Functioning

1. They continue to be member of political party which nominated them

   1.1 Alleged biased role in deciding disqualification under Tenth Schedule

2. Business of the House is ~~often~~ set as per demands of ruling party in the Business Advisory Committee.

   2.1 Stifles dissent by Opposition

3. At times, harsh action against Opposition MPs

~~4.~~ Way Forward

→ Follow British Convention of "Once a Speaker, Always A speaker"

→ May resign from party once appointed

Need to ensure "Officers of Parliament" function in independent manner to ensure sanctity of democracy.

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Under Article 280, the President of India appoints the Finance Commission every 5 years with functions of:

(a) distribute taxes between Centre and state

(b) principles for grants-in-aid to state

(c) augment funds for benefit of PRIs and municipalities, etc.

Recommendations By 15th Finance Commission (FC)

1. ~~Distr~~ Vertical devolution [Centre ↓ States] at 41%

2. Horizontal devolution (among states) based on:

2.1 Population (2011 Census)

2.2 Income distance

2.3 Area of state

2.4 Tax effort

2.5 Forest Cover

2.6 Population reduction based on 1971 Census

3. Performance - linked incentives to states based on reforms
- Ease of Doing Business
- power sector, etc.

4. Recommendations made on internal security and disaster management for maintenance of fund

POSITIVES

1) Enhanced fund devolution to states
2) Balanced population criteria
   - Present context of demand of resources
   - Past performance of population reduction
3) Promotes fiscal consolidation of states through incentives

SHORTCOMINGS

1) North Indian 45% funds but 32% area v/s South states less funds, large area

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2) Performance-based incentives on State List subject such as power/electricity

3) May weaken demographic performance in the future if current population criteria is used

4) Internal security considered a core concern of Centre alone so not be used to divide funds

The recommendations by the 15th FC promote fiscal federalism with a view to greater inter-generational sustainability of fiscal burden of states and transparency in state finances.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model Code of Conduct (MCC) has been framed by Election Commission of India with consultation of political parties in order to ~~influ~~ fulfill its Constitutional mandate of free and fair elections (Article 324).

It currently enjoys backing of Supreme Court which has remarked that ECI has power to frame the MCC.

Need for Statutory Backing to MCC

1. Currently ECI lacks power to take action against filing of false affidavit by candidates ⇒ lack of credibility of affidavit
⇓
poor accountability of candidate

2. Will ensure greater public trust in elections if errant candidates are brought

to look

3. Help check misuse of official machinery

⇓

level playing field for candidates

4. Reduce communalisation of politics as ECI would not be restricted to Warning or Censure

5. Reduce use of black money in elections through legal deterrence

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Statutory Backing of MCC May Not Contribute Towards Free and Fair Elections

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1. Low conviction rate of judicial system

2. Already over-burdened courts
   e.g. 3 crore pending cases at all courts (ADR)

3. People guided by parochial considerations rather than effect of law ⇒ errant candidate may ~~not~~ still win election

4. Will lead to delays in conducting elections

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

until court decides

5. Courts are not allowed to interfere in electoral matters by Constitution

6. Greater diversion of state resources towards monitoring, legal MCC enforcement, etc

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward on Free and Fair Elections

1. Source of funding be transparent (Dinesh Goswami Committee)
2. Banning of criminal elements (Vohra committee)
3. Autonomy and capacity of ECI be improved

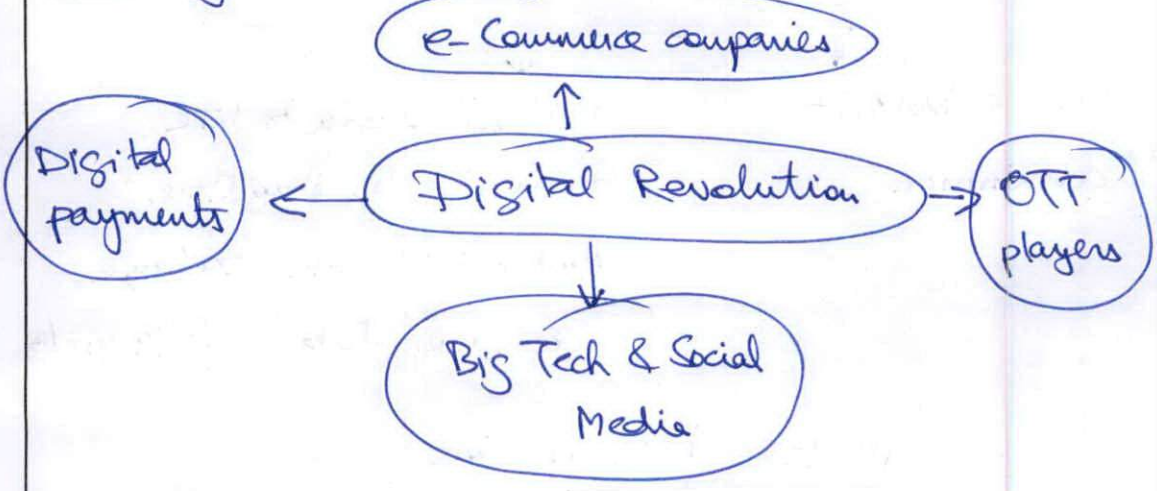
As held by former CEC SY Qureshi, MCC enjoys a moral backing that has instant effect on candidate, at times more effective than legal, punitive action

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The CCI was formed as a statutory body under the Competition Act 2002 replacing the MRTP Act.



Need to Revamp CCI for Fair Competition in Digital Economy

1. Challenges posed by e-Commerce companies
   1.1 Ineffective dispute redressal mechanisms
   1.2 Preference to selected sellers ⇒ distorts marketplace

15=15

1.3 Use of consumer data to launch own products

1.4 Flash sales

1.5 Predatory pricing and deep discounts

2. Big Tech Companies

2.1 Google under investigation

- abuse of Market dominance
- multiple products like Google Flights, Play Store, Android OS, etc. exchange consumer data to filter results

2.2 Meta – Whatsapp link

↓

Sharing of data on Whatsapp Business and Facebook Messenger

2.3 Leads to "Too Big To Fail" and lowers competition by limiting entry of new players

3. Failure of digital payment transaction leads to blocking customer money for 7 days

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Overlapping jurisdiction of CCI with RBI, TRAI, etc. due to hybrid products

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Forward for CCI

1. Unified regulatory agency with over-arching powers to prevent "regulatory arbitrage"

2. Ensure better ease of doing business by Unity of Command principle

3. Data privacy legislation be re-introduced highlighting specific role of CCI

4. CCI must have power to enforce decision, levy penalties, etc. on digital companies to fix accountability.

In the era of digital revolution, there is need to strengthen regulatory architecture to prevent creation of digital monopolies.

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Whistleblowing ~~is~~ refers to the act of publicly disclosing any wrongdoing done within an organisation.

In India, it is regulated by the Whistleblowers Protection Act 2014.

Urgent Need for Effective Whistleblowing Mechanisms

1. The 2014 Act has remained a dead letter with rules not being framed for implementation.
2. Needed to ensure accountability of decision-makers at all levels
3. Check policy-level corruption which is not visible to public eye.
4. Transparency laws like RTI provide for non-disclosure in case of national

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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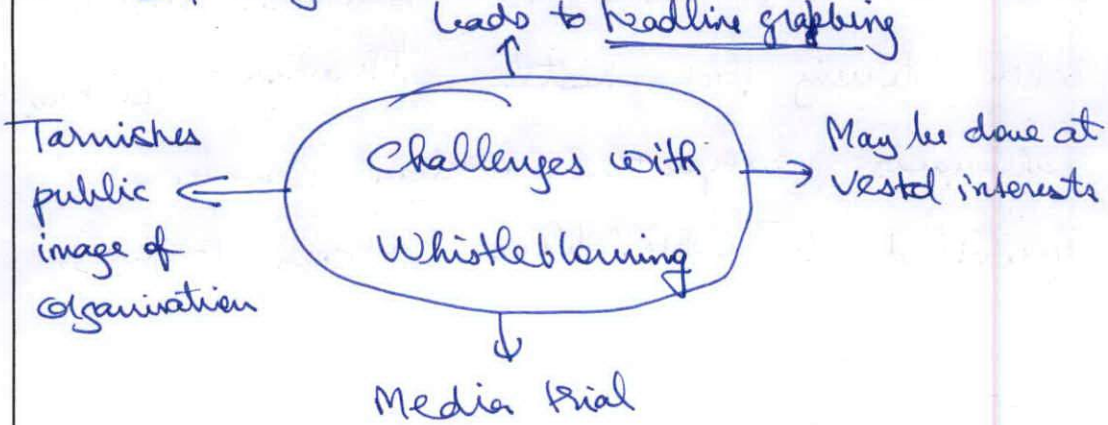
security (section 8)

4.1 Whistleblowing can help insiders in case anomaly noticed ⇒ can come out in public

5. Present system is biased in favour of those in power through extensive control of investigation agencies hence whistleblowing can check concealment of information.

Need for Necessary Safeguards for Protection

1. Privacy of whistleblower need to be maintained to check personal repercussions
2. Current Act provides no information will be dealt with unless informer identified
   2.1 May create fear of being hounded



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way Forward

1. Take inspiration from Sarbanes Oxley Act of US that protects whistleblowers

   1.1 Also incentive through sharing amount involved

2. Transparent, responsive and reliable mechanism be set up for Whistleblowing

3. Check against misuse through fines for wrong information

4. Use of technology to assess credibility of whistleblown information.

A whistleblower be guided by public interest and not personal interest when blowing the whistle. Through necessary safeguards, adequate protection can be provided to whistleblower to come forward.

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Cooperatives are ~~[illegible]~~ recognised under Article 19 of Constitution as well as under Part 4 (DPSP).

Reasons for Poor Performance of Cooperatives in India

1. Overlapping regulation between Centre and State
   e.g. cooperative banks under both RBI and state Act ⇒ PMC Bank failure
2. Lack of professional management
3. Inadequate access to funds
4. ~~Poor~~ ~~ma~~ Misused by political interests
   e.g. allegations against sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra

15-41

5. Hijacked by vested interests

e.g. for tax evasion, money laundering

6. Limited deployment of technology

7. Small scale of operations ⇒ vulnerable to economic shocks

⇓

cannot achieve economies of scale

8. Often operate in rural, backward areas

⇓

poor access to ~~modern~~ state schemes

Reforms Undertaken By Government to Overcome Shortcomings

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1. Formation of the Union Cooperatives Ministry to serve as dedicated single point of contact for multi-state cooperatives

2. Amendment to Cooperatives Act to streamline regulation of multi-state cooperatives

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3- Amendment to Banking Regulation Act 1949 to strengthen resilience of cooperative banks

- Enable issue of shares
- RBI can supersede Board

4. Increased awareness drive at local level

5. Easier compliance filing procedures has been introduced

6. Barriers to raising capital lowered

The government is cognizant of the benefits ~~pos~~ of the cooperatives sector hence it is pushing for reforms to achieve goals laid down by Gandhiji.

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's healthcare system is crucial for India to become a developed country by 2047 hence the gaps in it must be bridged.

Gaps in India's Healthcare System

1. Shortage of Infrastructure

Doctor : Patient	Beds : Patients
India → 1 : 1500	India → 0.8 per 1000
WHO → 1 : 1000	China → 4.0 per 1000

2. Low health spending at 1.2% of GDP while National Health Policy 2017 targets 2.5% of GDP

3. Low insurance penetration leading to high Out of Pocket Expenditure at 65% (Nita Aayog)

4. High cost of private medical education

5. Rural-urban divide with 67% population in rural area yet less than 1/3rd doctors in villages

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Potential of Public-Private Partnership Model

1. Boost health spending to match levels of developed countries e.g. US: 8.3% of GDP

2. Improve insurance penetration
   - ↳ simple, unified products
   - ↳ access rural markets
   - ↳ use data analytics

3. Implement National Digital Health Mission
   - ← product innovation based on user data
   - → handholding of patients

4. Low-cost health infrastructure by
   - Beds
   - Hospitals
   - Medicines

   partnering with private sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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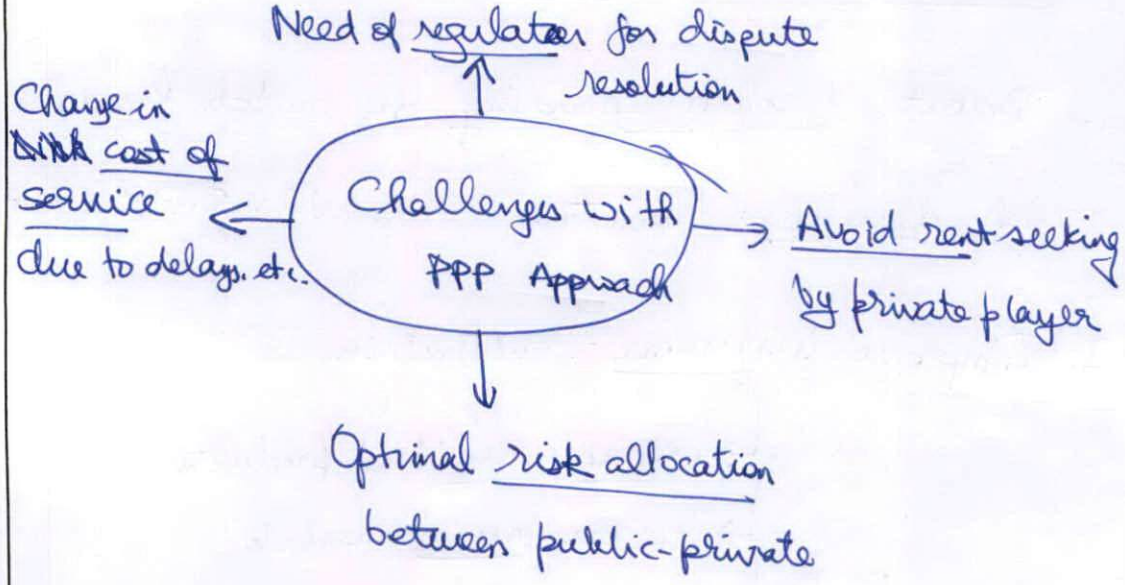
5. Efficient operation by private players can be ensured

6. Provide cheap subsidized medical education

7. Use of Telemedicine and Remote Surgeries



Going forward, the Vijay Kelkar Committee recommendations on PPP be adopted with health sector as well so that India's health sector reaps its full potential.

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In line with changing global scenario of 21st century, the New Education Policy (NEP-2020) was launched replacing NEP 1986

Commendable Vision of NEP-2020

1. To ensure critical thinking & creative skills with every child
2. Provides for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), for children with Anganwadis
3. Special Education Zones (SEZs), for the socially disadvantaged groups
4. Provision of "Bagless School" to promote Vocational education
5. Attain universal foundational literacy and numeracy (FLN) by 2025

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Higher Education

6. Target : achieve GER of 50% by 2035
7. Classify universities based on relative share of teaching & research
8. Grant graded autonomy to colleges
9. Promote multi disciplinary education
10. Encourage foreign collaborations

Need for Ability to Effectively Integrate With Other Government Initiatives

1. For ECCE, Anganwadis need to be trained, recruited to fill vacancies, and compensated accordingly
2. For critical thinking, curriculum and teachers need to be overhauled
   - 2.1 Reduce focus on rote learning
   - 2.2 Exam pattern must check concepts rather than facts; imagination over content

3. SEZs and Bayless School need adequate infrastructure — schools, support staff, learning aids, workshops, etc

4. For universal FLN, "Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan" and "Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat" need to be strengthened

5. Need to reform AICTE and UGC to set up new categories of universities

6. Legal changes may be required to enable hiring of foreign faculty in public institutions

The vision of NEP 2020 needs effective spadework at grassroot level to be turned into reality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The IPEF was recently announced by US and 14 other countries ~~to~~ in Indo-Pacific region, to rebuild economic growth in post-pandemic period.

IPEF : Indo Pacific → Engine of Global Economic Growth

1. Fair economies
   - 1.1 Reduce money laundering, tax evasion
   - 1.2 Promote fair & just competition
2. Resilient economies
   - 2.1 Roadmap to ~~enhance~~ lower supply-chain disruptions
   - 2.2 Protections against price spikes, etc.
   - 2.3 Mapping of critical resources
     i.e. rare earths

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Connected economies

3.1 Through common standards, certifications

4. Clean economies

4.1 Promotes carbon-free, green growth

5. Countries include major economies of Indo-Pacific

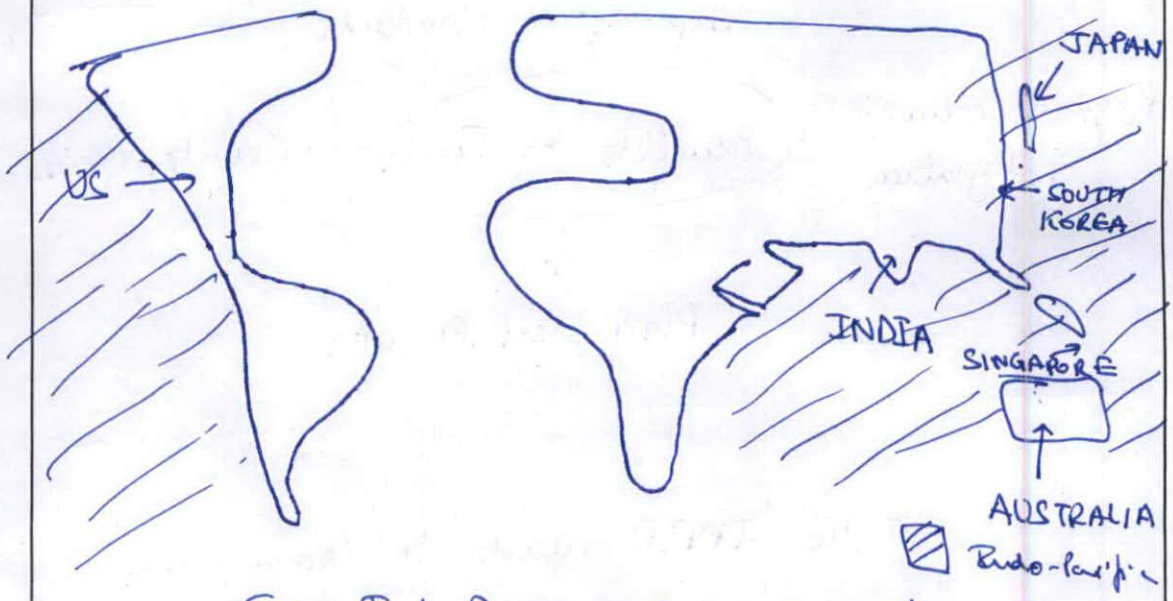

Fig: Indo Pacific region and major members of IPEF

Partner countries close economic ties to China

~~India's~~ Overlapping framework with Blue Dot Network, Global Gateway, etc

Challenges of IPEF

Not involve tariff restriction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's Concerns

1. Data localisation may not be allowed by IPEF
2. Need to enhance IPR compliance
3. Environment, labour laws may be dictated by IPEF

Benefits for India
- → Improve own standards
- → Regional economic integration
- → Counter China
- → Place to set the rules

The IPEF needs to learn from PM Modi's vision of "Trust, Transparency and Timeliness"

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

(NEST)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Ministry of External Affairs, sensing the growing importance of technology and diplomacy set up the NEST division under it.

Complexities of Expanding Digital Space and NEST

1. Does not follow traditional territorial jurisdictions e.g. cryptocurrency
2. Fast & rapid transmission
3. Stealth nature
   e.g. Pegasus spyware
4. Can have internal security ramifications
   e.g. Cambridge Analytica
5. Used by hostile neighbours
   e.g. 3700 cyberattacks on India per day (CERT-In)
6. Influence public opinion
   e.g. social media, OTT platforms

7. Used for cross-border terrorism

e.g. Drone attack at AFS Jammu

8. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

↳ Autonomous weapons

9. Use of biological devices & drugs

↳ alter human capability

↳ deliver poisons e.g. by Russia

Priority Areas for Techno-Diplomacy

1. Acquisition and procurement of relevant technology

2. Need to avert possible misuse since NEST are dual-use nature.

3. Relevant partners

↳ Israel (defence, agriculture)

↳ Russia

↳ USA

↳ China, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Training of personnel to understand the nuances of techno-diplomacy

5. Private sector collaboration for domestic manufacturing

As India leapfrogs into the Amrit Kaal, the present decade being a Techade, the NEST and techno-diplomacy will play a crucial role in India's development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0629408

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : MANAN AGARWAL

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28/08/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

LUCKNOW

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Durgesh

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

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INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy refers to the policies undertaken by Government of India through various taxes, subsidies, incentives, etc.

Fiscal policy: Key Tool to reduce Income Inequality

1. Cash transfers to the poor and vulnerable sections e.g. PM-KISAN

2. Boosting learning outcomes

Better education → Higher employability → Higher income

e.g. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan

3. Ensuring progressive taxation

e.g. Income tax regime in India
GST exemption on poor man's goods e.g. wheat

4. Subsidy on LPG, kerosene e.g. PM Ujjwala Yojana

5. Housing For All e.g. PM Awas Yojana

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal Policy : Make Poorest Part of Country's Growth Story

1. Skilling and ~~up~~training workforce

e.g. Skill India Mission, PM Kaushal Vikas

2. Ensuring access to cheap credit

e.g. MUDRA, StandUp India

3. Providing formal employment to all

e.g. PM Rozgar Protsahan Yojana, EPFO

4. Evolving co-operatives sector & use of civil society

e.g. DAY-NRLM, SHG-Bank Linkage

5. Universal social security fund under revamped 4 Labour Codes

Thus, India's fiscal policy is a key tool to achieving goal of inclusive growth and $5 trillion economy.

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land records are a set of details on ownership and land use.

Importance of Digitizing Land Records

1. Clarity of ownership ⇒ Unlock idle capital
2. Promote land reforms
   - 2.1 Implement consolidation of land holdings
   - 2.2 Prevent Benami property
   - 2.3 Security of ownership to land owner
3. Greater revenue to state through stamp duty
4. Ease burden on judiciary
   - 4.1 Lower ownership disputes
   - 4.2 Smooth inheritance process
   - 4.3 GPS/GIS links will ensure adequate

identification of land

5. Realization of land tax easier

6. Can pledge land as collateral for bank loan

⇓

Entrepreneurship development

Measures Taken

1. SVAMITVA scheme to monitor, survey and record land ownership through drones

2. Digitization of land records at State level e.g. Karnataka (e-Bhumi), UP (Bhulekh), Maharashtra, etc.

3. NIC provides software support and training of officials

4. Proactive role by Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development

Through digital land records, vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat can be achieved.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Large number of Indian states including Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal are staring at fiscal unsustainability due to high debt-GSDP ratio of over 30%. (RBI Report on State Finances)

Subsidies
- MERIT → PDS, health, education
- NON-MERIT → free laptops, pressure cooker, electricity, etc.

Need to Rationalise Subsidy Regime in India

High level of revenue expenditure by states in form of subsidies poses following challenges:

1) Inter-generational inequity
2) Fiscal unsustainability ⇒ states bankruptcy
   e.g. Sri Lanka like crisis
3) Wastage of scarce resources
   e.g. free power ⇒ irrigation overuse

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4) Ecological burden

5) Poor tax payment culture

6) Exit of the Middle Class

Promote entrepreneurship (e.g. PLI)

Inclusive growth ← Benefits of Subsidies → Economic & Social mobility

Backward Regional development
e.g. Vidarbha in Maharashtra

Way Forward

1) Differentiate between merit and non-merit subsidies on objective parameters

2) Restrict merit subsidies to less than 10% of GDP (NK Singh of 15th Finance Commission)

3) Provide regular review of existing subsidies (Shanta Kumar panel)

4) Ensure upper cap & progressive regime

Since one often pays up most for the things one gets for free (Einstein) therefore need to rationalise subsidy regime in India.

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Micro-irrigation refers to the supply of water to plants at the level of roots, etc. when it's needed the most.

Current Challenges in Irrigation

- Over 90% groundwater in India extracted for agriculture
- No incentive to use efficient pumps due to power subsidy
- Dominance of flood irrigation ⇒ water wastage
- Soil salinisation and loss of fertility

Role of PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

1. "Har Khet Ko Paani" → Expand cultivable area under irrigation
   - 1.1 Promote farming in dryland areas as well
   - 1.2 Raise farm productivity ⇒ Profitable farming
   - 1.3 Reduce dependence on rain ⇒ lower farmer vulnerability

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Per Drop, More Crop

2.1 Use of precision irrigation

2.2 Higher water-use efficiency

2.3 Lower wastage due to → evaporation
→ percolation of water

⇓

Sustainable farming

3. Integrated Watershed Management

3.1 Involve local community

3.2 Promote groundwater recharge ⇒ Sustainable farming

3.3 Use MGNREGA funds

4. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Program

4.1 Reach of irrigation be expanded

4.2 Expedite ongoing projects

There is need to ensure sustainable irrigation through convergence of Atal Bhujal Yojana, Soil Health Card with PM KSY to achieve goal of doubling farmers income (Ashok Dalwai Committee).

5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The PSIDS face unique vulnerability of climate change due to sea level rise, high intensity cyclones, drought, etc.

India's Key Role in Assisting PSIDS

1. Ocean water de-salination plant to ensure water security
2. R&D, HYVs seeds for food security
3. Use of CDRI code for disaster-resilient infrastructure
4. India's satellite sector powers
   - vulnerability mapping
   - early warning system

5. Use of GAGAN, GEMINI, etc for aircrafts & ships at PSIDS

6. Renewable energy projects for energy security
   - ocean thermal
   - wind
   - solar

7. Biotech sector for better health & recovery

8. IT sector of India for resilient information services
   - disaster management
   - communication network

India's vision of SAGAR, Net Security Provider and first responder in Indo-Pacific goes in line with the needs of PSIDS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Keeping in line with vision of disaster risk reduction through inclusive and bottom-up approach, the DMP-MoPR was recently unveiled.

Rationale Behind formulation of DMP-MoPR

1. Achieve local participation in disaster management
2. Often local-level intervention is most prompt and ~~ap~~ effective
3. Ensure sustainability of disaster management since local communities are more attached
4. ~~Local-level~~ Low-cost and timely response
5. Socio-economic background can be kept in mind while planning
6. Greater accountability can be established

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key Components of DMP- MoPR

1. Every village must have a disaster management (DM) plan; incorporate in GP Development Plan
2. Involve women and vulnerable sections in DM & planning
3. Village-level DM fund be set up
4. Training of all stakeholders be ensured
5. Key role played by Gram Panchayat and Gram Sabha

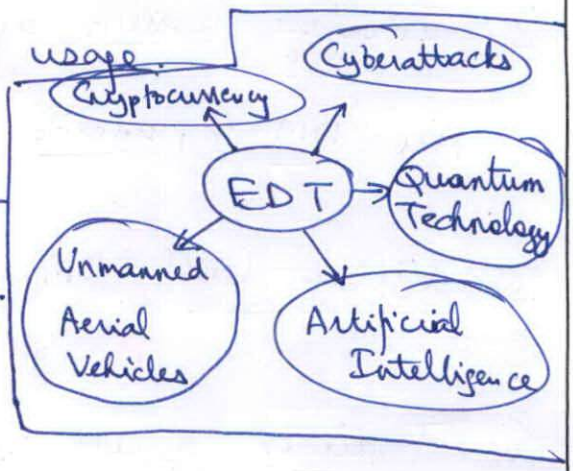
The mobilization of people at the grassroots level will ensure disaster resilience and realization of Gram Swaraj vision of Gandhiji.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The recent drone attack carrying IED at AFS Jammu points to growing internal security risk of EDT usage.

Internal Security Implications of EDT Usage By State and Non-State



1. Destruction of critical infrastructure such as airports, power-plants, etc
   1.1 Can lead to "domino-effect"
2. Surveillance and snooping of public functionaries
   2.1 Loss of privacy
   Ex: Shenhua (China) on important Indian functionaries
3. Support to organised crime such as drugs, arms, human trafficking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Macroeconomic de-stability and financial vulnerability

Ex: parallel economy in Bitcoins

5. Support to cross-border terrorism and infiltration

6. Loss of national sovereignty

Ex: Cambridge Analytica; Russian meddling in US elections

7. Emergence of hybrid warfare

Ex: China on border ⊕ Mumbai power outage

Way Forward

1) Develop in-house expertise to counter such attacks

2) NEST, MEA to conduct global collaboration on controlling use of EDT

There is urgent need to tackle use of EDT to ensure a secure India.

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has set itself an ambitious target of doubling defence exports to $10 bn in next 5 years.

Impediments Faced

1. Poor domestic manufacturing base
   - import dependent
   - assembly rather than manufacture

2. Low level of R&D expenditure at 0.7% of GDP

3. India's own defence procurement was import dependent ⇒ low level of demand for domestic industry

4. Dominant share of public sector known for corruption, red-tapism and inefficiency

5. Poor availability of skilled manpower

Only 3% workforce in India is formally trained (FICCI)

6. High cost of capital (at 2-3% real rate)

7. Low certainty of demand of defence products

Steps Taken

1. Raising of FDI ceiling ~~to 100%~~.

2. Promotion of domestic industry through mandatory domestic content requirements

⇓

achieve efficiency ⇒ higher/competitive exports

3. Remission of Input Duties

4. Government-to-Government route for BrahMos missiles to Philippines

Resilient defence exports are key to India's vision of Atmanirbharta in the field-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Space debris refers to the dust, sand, etc generated by unused satellites, launch vehicle discards, etc.

Issues with Space Debris

1. Lead to Kessler Effect - domino effect of multiple collisions
2. Affect satellite navigation & operations
3. Danger to astronauts at ISS and in Space Walk
4. Observation of deep space affected
5. Lowers available orbits for future satellites

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives Taken to Tackle

1. Tracking of space debris at each particle level to prevent adverse impact
2. Guidelines to avoid generation of space debris through best practices
3. Use of net-like structures to capture
4. Laser instruments to destroy space debris by heat

The menace of space debris requires trust and responsible behaviour by space-faring nations.

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ONDC refers to UPI-like open interface for sellers & buyers.

Benefits of ONDC

1. Level-playing field for sellers
2. Privacy of user data maintained
3. Transparent dispute resolution can be ensured
4. Check malpractices by proprietary e-commerce giants like Amazon
   - ↳ high commissions from sellers
   - ↳ preference to selected sellers
   - ↳ cost of membership program by consumers

↳ Filtration/manipulation of search results

5. Greater logistics investment based on fair competition

Challenges of ONDC

1. Limited opportunity for innovation and R&D due to strait-jacket approach

2. Quality of interface not guaranteed

3. Propietary in-house research of marketplace may be lost in ONDC

4. Need to co-operate with multiple logistic partners.

The high potential of ONDC needs to be tapped with careful consideration of concerns of all stakeholders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The WTO is the global rules-setting body on world trade. At its 12th Ministerial Conference, agreement to curb fisheries subsidies was reached.

Recent Agreement at WTO 12th MC

1. Countries agreed to curb illegal, unreported unregulated (IUU) fisheries subsidy
2. Will be phased-out over 4-year period
3. Expected to check depletion of fishing stocks and harm to marine ecology
4. Ensures level-playing field for developing countries with limited fishing infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Concerns Raised By India

1. The 4-year period provided for phase-out of IUU is too less

2. Absence of special & differential treatment (S&DT) for developing countries

   2.1 Necessary to ensure protective discrimination

3. Lack of transparent verification mechanism

4. Livelihood of millions of small fishermen will be adversely affected

5. Creates challenges of food security

Way Forward for Further Negotiations

1. Put in place a neutral and transparent Verification commission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. Ensure adequate Safeguards for developing countries
   - ↳ relaxed timelines of adherence
   - ↳ "Peace Clause" - like arrangement

3. Use of technology to monitor violations of IUU commitment

4. Robust dispute settlement mechanism

5. Exemption for small and marginal fishermen

Going ahead, the developed countries must ensure agreement at WTO remains non-discriminatory and inclusive and addresses concerns of all stakeholders.

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) is a form of PPP model where government funds 40% of project cost through EPC route while 60% is funded by private player.

The private player receives annual payments in form of annuity.

Advantages of HAM in Road Construction Sector

1. Lower capital burden on private sector partner as road construction involves high outlay
2. In line with "optimal risk allocation" principle of Vijay Kelkar Committee (2015)
3. Private sector is invested in project with sincerity as annuity payment linked to quality of project.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Road ~~construction~~ Sector ~~and Road~~ ⇒ Natural monopoly due to non-rivalry in consumption

⇓

Quality not affects revenue much

⇓

Lower risk on private sector hence lower investment than DOT Toll

5. Enables transparent public procurement through GeM portal, etc

6. Expertise of private player utilised in design and construction

Interest in HAM has Moderated

1. Shortage of finances in public sector due to high fiscal deficit, Covid-19, etc.

2. Time overruns due to delayed public procurement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Poor quality of material procured by public agency led to disputes with private partner

4. Renewed appetite of private sector to invest as BOT Toll through new forms of financing like Inv IT, etc.

5. Exit clause is complex in HAM

Going forward, there is need to streamline sources of long-term financing like PF, insurance funds, bonds, etc. to ensure sustainable PPP operations.

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The MSP procurement regime was introduced in the 1960s in era of food grain and foreign exchange shortage in India.

Existing MSP Procurement Regime :

(A) NOT ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE

1. Leads to high food subsidy bill of Union government of over ₹1 lakh crore

2. Inefficient operations of FCI
⇓
High economic cost — wheat = ₹25/kg, rice = ₹35/kg

3. Has led to cereal-intensive agriculture
- Higher food inflation
- Import dependency
  - pulses
  - oilseeds

  ⇓ drain of forex

4. Led to farmer and regional inequality

(B) NOT AGRO-ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE

5. Led to depletion of groundwater reserves

> in Punjab → 9m depletion in 20 years

6. Problem of stubble burning → poor air quality
→ high ozone
due to rice-wheat system

7. High fertilizer overuse → ammonia pollution

Alternative Approaches To Rejuvenate MSP Regime

1. Increased private sector participation
   - ↳ greater price realisation to farmer
   - ↳ Market driven cropping pattern

2. Diversify cropping pattern to include
   - Horticulture
   - Pulses
   - Oilseeds

3. Limit MSP procurement to small and marginal farmers (Shanta Kumar Panel)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. Improve efficiency of FCI operations

↳ decentralisation to states and PRIs

↳ automated grain silos

5. Replace ~~DBT~~ PDS with option for DBT

↳ reduce demand of FCI food grains

To ensure true liberation of India's Annadata from scourge of MSP-driven agriculture, need to take a multi-pronged approach.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India maintains buffer stocks of foodgrains – wheat, rice, etc. – in line with norms set up by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Union Government.

Current Status of Buffer Stocks in India

1. India's warehouses are adequately stocked with wheat and rice over and above the stipulated norms

2. This has enabled India to distribute

10:15

free foodgrains to the poor under Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana during Covid-19 pandemic

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Maintain resilience in case of reduced food production

e.g. March 2022 → wheat crop damaged by heatwave → lower food procurement by FCI

↓

Yet, India not suffered shortage

4. Part of international humanitarian aid to conflict ~~drivo~~ ridden countries

e.g. Yemen, Syria, Afghanistan

5. Help stabilise international food prices

e.g. during Ukraine war

6. Particularly needed in case of climate change driven higher frequency of natural disasters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Struggling India with Overflowing Foodgrains

1. Due to open-ended procurement by FCI under MSP
   1.1 And, bonus announced by states
2. Leads to lock up of idle capital even as India imports pulses, oilseeds, etc. ⇒ high opportunity cost
3. Destruction of grains during storage
   ↳ rotting, rats eat, etc.
4. India has surplus forex reserves presently of nearly 10 months import cover
5. Can be liquidated to earn dollars, solve food inflation, reduce hunger (nearly 50% children either stunted or wasted – NFHS-5)

In the present era of global uncertainties, and newer tools like trade policy, forex, etc. the norms of buffer stock be reviewed to ensure food security along with sustainable management of resources.

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's 90% external trade by volume is handled by India's ports thus highlighting their importance in India's development.

The concept of mega ports has been evolved to achieve economies of scale to ensure a developed country at 2047.

Challenges Faced By India's Ports

1. High average turnaround time at over 3 days while globally less than 1 day (NITI Aayog)

2. Limited autonomy to raise funds, negotiate PPP projects, etc.

3. Poor port-connectivity infrastructure

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Low draft depth of India's ports

⇓

Large vessels avoid India

⇓

High logistics cost of India's exports (13-14 % of GDP against 9 % in developed countries)

5. Shortage of trained manpower

6. Lack of Indian shipping companies

⇒ container shortage ⇒ cargo build-up at ports

7. Low level of professionalism of management.

Major Port Authorities Act 2021

Sagarmala project ⇐ Government Steps → Landlord Model

↓

Vadhavan Port

Remedial Measures

1. Tap new forms of financing like NIIF, Sovereign Wealth Funds, InvIT, etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. PLI scheme - type incentives to grow Indian Shipping lines

3. Quality standards accreditation of all major ports ⇒ achieve global conformity

4. Develop hinterland connectivity
   - Ports-led industrialisat.
   - Fisherman development

5. Training centres under Skill India Mission

6. Tax exemptions for new port projects

7. Diversify port facilities
   - renewable energy generation
   - fishery storage infra

To tap India's blue economy, need to converge PM Gati Shakti Master Plan with Master Plan of all Ports to fulfill vision of the Amrit Kaal.

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Carbon inequality refers to the difference in carbon emissions due to income, wealth, social status, etc.

Top 10% of India's rich emit over 60% of India's carbon emission. (Oxfam report)

Inequality in income and wealth

⇓

RICH → luxury cars, air travel, use of ACs, etc.

POOR → burning firewood, shifting agriculture, poor sanitation

⇒ Carbon Inequality

Significance of Addressing Carbon Inequality for India

1. Achieve the goals of Panchamrit and NDCs of Paris Agreement 2015

10:37

2. Lower carbon emissions intensity of GDP
   e.g. use of sustainable lighting, etc.

3. Equitable distribution of available carbon space among all Indians

4. Ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development

5. Promote mitigation of climate change

Ways to Achieve Carbon Equality

1. Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)
   1.1 Sustainable Consumption → turn off ACs
   → use public transport
   1.2 Sustainable Production → green industries
   ↓
   emissions trading

2. Tiny Home Movement to adopt minimalism

3. Walk to School approach (Japan)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. Carbon tax on the rich

5. Circular Economy model to reduce waste generation

6. Renewable energy expansion

7. Use of green buildings and smart housing
   ↳ Ventilation, cooling, lighting

8. Use of electric vehicles, hydrogen economy

9. Green jobs for the poor
   ↳ spread awareness to deter wasteful farming practices

To achieve vision of carbon equal India, need to adopt SDG model of development especially SDG 13 on Climate Action.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Landslides refer to mass movement of Earth or debris under effects of gravity.

Increased and Regular Occurrences of Landslides

1. Due to mining and large-scale industrialisation (Kasturirangan Committee report)

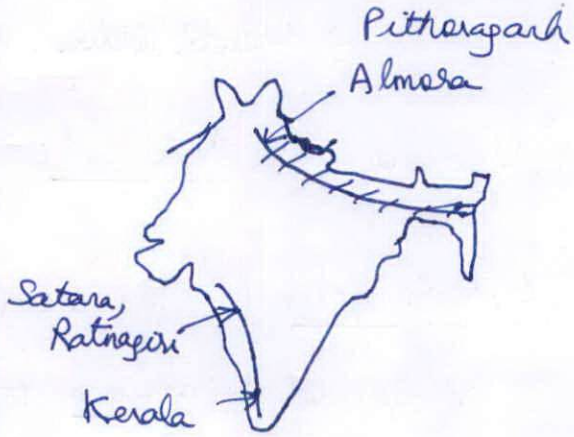


Fig: Some recent landslides in India

2. Deforestation ⇒ reduce binding of soil

3. Building of houses, roads, etc ⇒ increased pressure on land

4. Climate change ⇒ Spells of intense rain
⇓ glacial melting ⇓ higher river water load ⇒ ⇓ LANDSLIDES

10:49

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. Constructions of dams and reservoirs

6. Promotion of tourist destination

e.g. Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh

Dominant Development Paradigm Not Modified

1. Projects like Char Dham Yatra, development of tourist hotspots, etc.

2. Over-reliance on hydroelectric power

3. Increasing population pressure

4. Pressure to maintain high GDP growth rate

5. Promote connectivity and quality of life

6. Achieve national security & territorial integrity of India

e.g. strategic reason for Char Dham Project

Some Modifications
- → Uttarakhand adopts Gross Ecosystem Services as Measures for growth rate
- → EIA norms modified

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

1. Adopt sustainable development approach of Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim

2. Coffee planters of Kodagu show the way ahead

3. Kasturirangan Panel recommendations be followed in letter and spirit

To ensure a safe, sustainable and disaster resilient India, the development paradigm has to shift from destruction of environment to a more considerate and balanced approach.

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

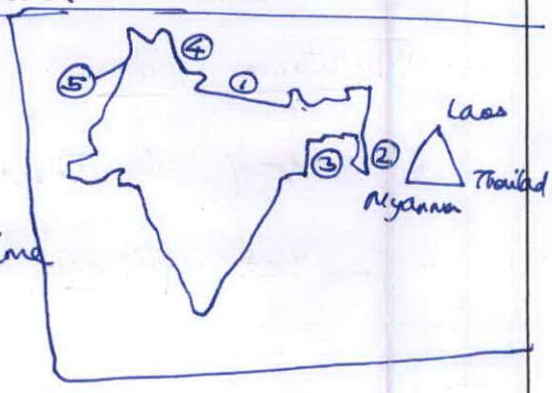
India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has 15000 km of land border and over 7500 km of maritime borders which need to be adequately protected.

Need to Balance Legitimate Flows with National Security

1. Nepal border
   1.1 Shares open borders with India → essential for trade and P2P links
   1.2 Misused by anti-social elements



2. Myanmar
   2.1 Free Movement Regime for ethnic reasons
   2.2 Trade promotes local economy
   2.3 Challenge of Golden Triangle (drugs), refugee flow, insurgent hideouts

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. Bangladesh

3.1 Strong trade and investment links for employment generation

3.2 Threats of cattle smuggling, insurgents

4. China

4.1 Asymmetry in border infrastructure

4.2 LAC incursions by China

4.3 Development of villages across LAC

5. Pakistan

5.1 Infiltration, drone attack, drugs, arms

5.2 Shared cultural ties with Punjabis of Pakistan

6. Maritime borders

6.1 90% of India's exports

6.2 Yet, piracy, infiltration, migrants, etc

Initiatives By Government

1. Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System

1.1 Coordinate → MONITOR → ALERT → RESPONSE

2. BOLD-QIT at India-Bangladesh border

3. Vibrant Villages to counter Chinese model villages

4. Building Integrated Check Posts, Border Haats

5. Maritime Domain Awareness, Information Fusion Center-IOR, etc.

6. Use of technology — laser fencing, floodlights, drones, etc. for surveillance

7. Diplomatic tools e.g. confidence building measures, Ceasefire Agreement with Pakistan (2003)

8. Border Peace & Tranquility Agreement with China (1993)

India needs smart borders to ensure a strong, united India.

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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money laundering is the attempt to present money earned through illicit activity as earned from legal sources.

Linkage between Globalisation and Money Laundering

1. Easier funds transfer
   e.g. Hawala, Cryptocurrency
2. Escape legal mechanism by taking shelter in opaque jurisdictions
3. Greater use of technology for conducting crime
   e.g. Dark Web → Complete secrecy
   → access to wider market
   → instant money transfer
4. Better concealment of proceeds of crime by involving multiple financial jurisdictions,

round tripping of money, etc.

5. New forms of ransom payment

e.g. Bitcoins, Doge Coin

6. New forms of crime emerged

e.g. D-Hack attack, attack on oil pipelines

7. Further erosion of moral values due to globalisation

Initiatives Taken to Combat It

NATIONAL LEVEL

1) PMLA and Enforcement Directorate

- Powers to search, seize & arrest
- Confiscate assets
- Burden of proof on accused

2) Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

- collect & analyse financial data

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3) Income Tax Act, 1961

- Prohibition of money laundering

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

4) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

- To monitor and assist jurisdictions
- Provides classification of risky jurisdiction

Grey List (Turkey, Pakistan, etc)

Black List (Iran, North Korea)

5) UN agencies on money laundering
e.g. UNTOC, UNODC

6) Tax information sharing agreements, extradition treaties, etc.

To ensure end to the menace of money laundering, need for concerted global action.

20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis Accords refers to agreements signed by countries with NASA on a set of space exploration missions including to the moon in near future.

India's Stand on Artemis Accords

- Has been reluctant to sign it
- India is so far part of only bilateral space agreements with NASA
- Perceives that it may lead to further space exploitation
- India has own Moon Mission – Chandrayaan

Need for India to Contribute to Development of New Global Norms

1. Ensures that rules set are not discriminatory to India's future

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Rise of private sector in space exploration i.e. Space X, Boeing, etc.

⇓

greater need for global norms

⇓

India must put forward its views

3. Outer Space Treaty of 1960s ~~seem~~ appears irrelevant for future driven by commercial space travel

4. Possible weaponisation of space and space as 4th frontier of war

5. ECONOMIC

5.1 Ensure ISRO's export of satellite launch services remains sustainable

5.2 Attract private investment in manufacturing of components

6. Highlight India's own scientific capability in space sector

India's Stand

POSITIVE

- promotes autonomy to develop space sector

NEGATIVE

- May exclude India from future agreements
- May leave its space economy underdeveloped
- Lost opportunity to collaborate with best global players

In line with vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat and New Sat Nav Policy, there is urgent need to re-consider India's stand on Artemis Accords.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK